

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

State Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Report

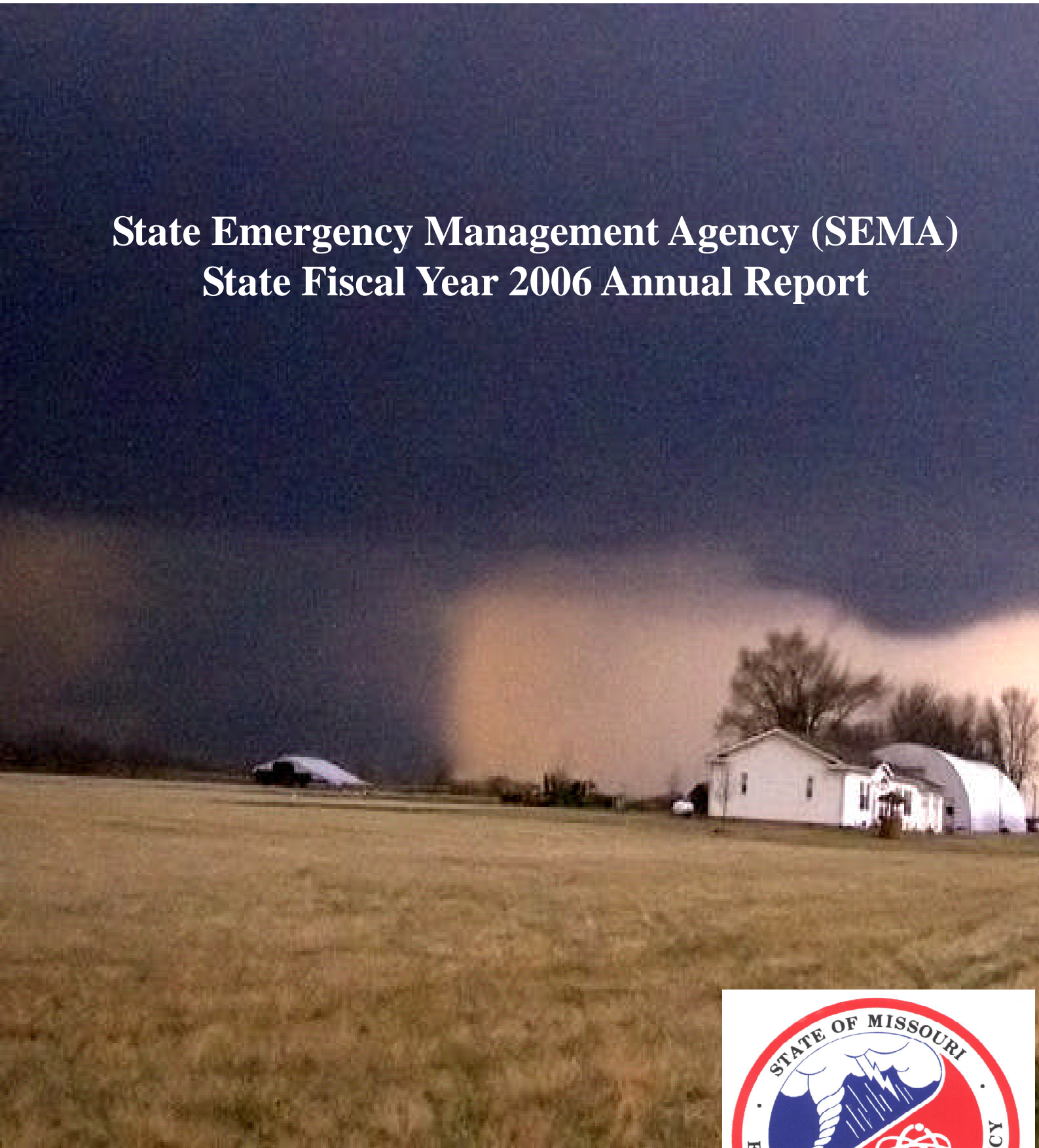


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From the State Emergency Management Agency's Director....

I wish to thank all of our State Agency State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) responders, our local emergency management directors, and their elected officials for an outstanding partnership to protect Missouri's citizens. The State Fiscal Year 2006 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2006) was incredibly fast paced. And it looks like our next State Fiscal year will be just as busy.

This annual report has valuable information on the Federal disaster process, SEMA's operational programs, as well as the state's disaster response.

Looking back, just a few of the highlights include:

Hurricane Response: Missouri supported the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to help the Gulfcoast States, and accommodated over 17,000 citizens who evacuated to our state.

Disasters: State Agencies responded to December's Taum Sauk Dam collapse, and to two Presidential Disaster Declarations for Spring Tornadoes.

Catastrophic Planning Initiative: the State's Catastrophic Event (Earthquake) Response Annex drew upon information for local governments and State Departments capabilities.

Accreditation: On April 24-28, 2006, a team of Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) officials visited SEMA, and State Agencies to assess the state's emergency management and disaster response program. On November 16, 2006, Missouri received an official letter recommending "conditional" accreditation.

Hazard Mitigation Projects: Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation projects focused on community safe rooms, and infrastructure projects.

Homeland Security Grants: were used to improve the State and local levels capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover from CBRNE, agriculture, and cyber terrorism incidents.

Sincerely,

Ronald M. Reynolds
Director, State Emergency Management Agency



Mission Statement

The State Emergency Management Agency's (SEMA) Mission according to RSMo Chapter 44.020: "The State Emergency Management Agency is created for "assisting in (the) coordination of national, state, and local activities related to...disaster response, recovery, planning and mitigation" and "This agency shall serve as the statewide coordinator for...the National Flood Insurance Program."

SEMA responds to two types of disasters - natural and manmade. Natural disasters include floods, tornadoes, severe storms, ice and/or snowstorms, fires, as well as earthquakes along the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Manmade disasters, also known as technological emergencies, may include hazardous material incidents, nuclear power plant accidents, other radiological hazards, and terrorism.

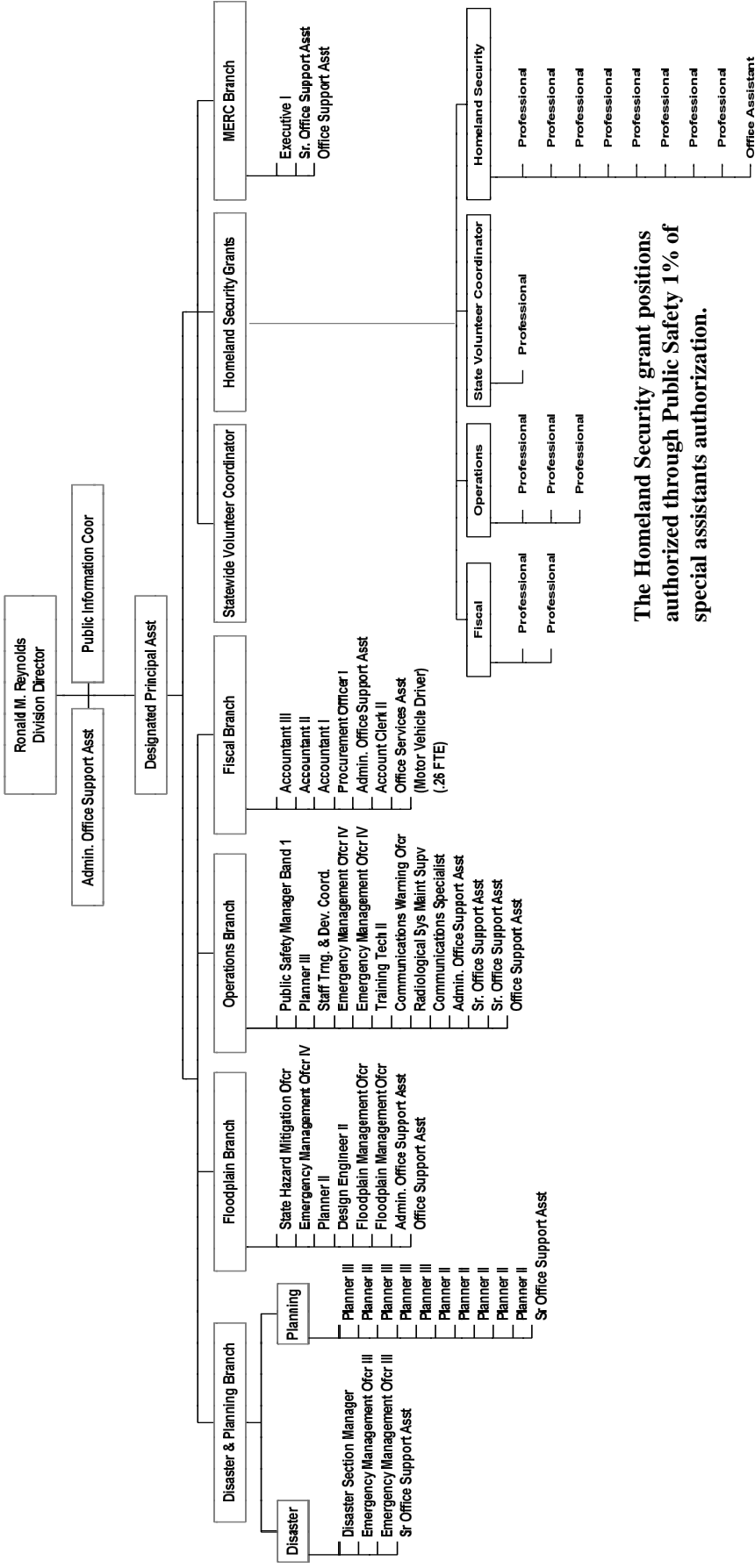
Enabling Legislation: The following state statutes govern SEMA's roles and responsibilities for routine business and disaster response:

- 11 CRS 10-11.010 through 11 CRS 10-11.110
- Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 44.020

SEMA is responsible for developing the **State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP)**, which includes a **Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex**. The SEOP coordinates the actions of Missouri State Departments and Agencies in the event of any emergency requiring the use of State resources and personnel. SEMA planners work with Missouri's State Departments to develop and maintain Department Emergency Operation Plans. Additionally, SEMA planners participate in planning committees associated with agriculture, terrorism, special needs, schools, and pets in disaster issues.

SEMA Organizational Chart

SEMA is in the Department of Public Safety. There are 57 FTEs and 13 Special Assistants for the Homeland Security Grant Management Program.



The Homeland Security grant positions authorized through Public Safety 1% of special assistants authorization.

For details, see: <http://sema.dps.mo.gov>

Disaster Declaration Process

- **Local Response:** All disasters begin with a local response. City and County resources are used to respond locally to the disaster. Citizens should report uninsured private property damages to their city Emergency Management Director (EMD) or City officials. In unincorporated areas, citizens should report their uninsured damages to their County EMD or Commissioners.

- **County Requests Assistance:** If the local city/county response capabilities are overwhelmed, the County Presiding Commissioner officially requests assistance, and sends county-wide (this includes information from cities within the county) damage information to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). However, if a need for additional assistance is identified or anticipated (specifically related to health safety issues), the State may provide that assistance prior to receiving a request from the affected jurisdiction.

- **State Emergency Declaration:** SEMA keeps the Governor's office informed of local disaster response. The Governor may issue an Executive Order for a State of Emergency for specific counties. The executive order allows state agency resources to assist local governments in the disaster response. For example, the Missouri State Highway Patrol may be requested to help with security issues. SEMA's Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works directly with volunteer organizations to help disaster victims.

- **Joint Damage Assessments:** The Governor may request a Federal/State Joint Damage Assessment. The Joint Damage Assessment Team is composed of SEMA, FEMA, and SBA officials who tour damaged areas with local officials. This information is collected and analyzed, and submitted to the Governor.

- **Types of Federal Disaster Assistance:** Based on the damage

assessment information, the Governor may formally request federal disaster assistance. There are several types of disaster assistance available. The primary programs are Public Assistance, the Individuals & Households Program, Hazard Mitigation, and the Small Business Administration disaster loans. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has the ability to issue disaster declarations for agricultural related disasters. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster event, the Governor may ask for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

- **Requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration:** If the Governor asks the President for a Major Disaster Declaration, the request is submitted through FEMA Region VII in Kansas City. The Regional office reviews the Governor's request, makes a recommendation, and then submits the request to FEMA National and Department of Homeland Security officials in Washington. The President makes the decision on the Governor's request.

- **If the Request is denied:** The Governor may appeal the decision. He has 30-days to provide new additional information to the original request for re-consideration.

- **President Approves Disaster Request:** A Presidential disaster declaration makes assistance available to individuals & families, businesses, political jurisdictions, and/or certain private non-profit organizations (depending on the type of disaster declaration received) located in declared jurisdictions that suffered eligible disaster related damages.

- **Emergency Disaster Assistance:** helps declared cities and counties with emergency protective services directly related to eligible emergency protective measures, and debris removal from public property and public rights of way.

- **Individual Assistance:** helps individuals and households in declared counties begin the recovery process after a disaster. Individual

Assistance Programs include Temporary Housing, Emergency Living Expenses, Individuals & Households Program, Minimum Essential Repairs, Disaster Unemployment, and other programs. Businesses may apply to the SBA for low-interest economic impact disaster loans.

- **Public Assistance:** helps local, county, and state governments in declared counties with disaster related emergency services, or to repair or replace damaged infrastructure. Public Assistance is divided into different types and categories: Emergency Work or Permanent Work. Emergency Work includes debris removal and emergency protective services. Permanent Work categories include: Roads and Bridges, Water Control Facilities, Buildings and Equipment, Utilities, and Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items.

Public Assistance Funding Process

Disaster Event
Preliminary Damage Assessment
Disaster Declaration
Applicant's Briefing
Projects Developed, Reviewed & Approved (SEMA/FEMA)
FEMA Obligates Funds to State
State Obligates Funds to Applicants (Eligible/Incurred Costs)
Project Closeout Inspection (SEMA/FEMA)
Federal/State/Local Auditors

- **Mitigation Projects:** After a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the state may use a percentage of the combined IA, and PA funds for mitigation projects. Missouri has an enhanced State Mitigation Plan, which means 20 percent of the combined disaster program costs can be used for local mitigation projects. Following the 1993-95 flood disasters, many local communities participated in the voluntary buyout program. Currently many communities use mitigation funds to build Community Safe Rooms.

Federal Disaster Declarations & State Emergencies

State FY'06: (July 1, 2005- June 30, 2006)

The State received a Federal Disaster Declaration for Emergency Response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Missouri Answered EMAC Requests for Wilma



MoDHSS and St. Louis City on Sheltering for Evacuee Flights from Katrina.



EMAC - Missouri State Water Patrol in New Orleans after Katrina.



EMAC: - Missouri State Highway with Mississippi Troopers in Biloxi after Katrina.



EMAC: - MoDOT restoring traffic signals in Broward County, Florida after Wilma.

Governor Blunt issued executive orders activating SEMA and the Missouri National Guard for Hurricane Katrina (August 31, 2005), Hurricane Rita (September 23, 2005) and Hurricane Wilma (October 21, 2005) disaster and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) response. A Missouri Donations Call Center was established to assist hurricane states and victims. State Emergency Management Agency coordinated State Agency actions and EMAC assistance requests to Gulf Coast States.

Sheltering Operations: The cities of St. Louis and Kansas City were notified FEMA would fly Hurricane evacuees to both cities. The **Missouri Departments of Health and Senior Services, Mental Health and Social Services, and City of St. Louis** transformed a city-owned building adjacent to Lambert Airport into a shelter capable of accommodating 2000 evacuees. Kansas City set up two shelters to accommodate 500 evacuees. St. Louis County rehabilitated a county facility to serve as a shelter for victims who self-evacuated to St. Louis. FEMA eventually canceled the flights to Missouri. However, many Gulf Coast citizens evacuated to Missouri to be close to family and friends.

Over 17,000 hurricane victims self evacuated to Missouri resulting in Long Term Recovery issues: Seven American Red Cross Service Centers, the Disaster Recovery Partnership, and the Salvation Army operated numerous shelters and provided services to over 17,000 citizens who self-evacuated to Missouri. **The Department of Natural Resources State Parks and the Department of Mental Health** also provided shelters. Mental Health also offered crisis counseling to victims.

State Employees Used Special Leave to Volunteer: Seven State Employees asked for and were granted two weeks administrative leave to volunteer with the American Red Cross disaster and sheltering operations in Houston, Falls Church VA, Baton Rouge, and Springfield, MO.

State Assets Deployed: over 2000 **Missouri National Guardsmen** were deployed to New Orleans. FEMA deployed Missouri Task Force 1 (Urban Search and Rescue Team #25) to New Orleans; Missouri Disaster Medical Assistance Team 1 (U.S. Public Health Service Team) to Mississippi; many local Missouri Community Emergency Response Teams, and firefighters to distribute assistance information to Mississippi and Louisiana.

State Agencies Respond to EMAC requests: **State Emergency Management Agency** sent six staff members to Mississippi and Louisiana to help with donations management, EMAC, floodplain management and mitigation program assistance to Mississippi. The **Highway Patrol** sent 50 officers and six communications officers to provide security and communications to Biloxi, MS. The **Water Patrol** sent 10 officers and five boats, and the **Department of Conservation** sent 16 officers and eight boats for rescue operations to New Orleans. The **Department of Mental Health** sent one crisis counselor to Alabama. The **Department of Transportation** sent 12 traffic signal repairmen, communication operators and equipment, bucket trucks and supplies to repair more than 2,800 traffic signals in Broward County, Florida.

The Disaster Recovery Partnership, Volunteers and Long-Term Recovery: The Governor's Disaster Recovery Partnership

continues to work on Long-Term Recovery issues for sheltering, medical assistance and job placement for Katrina and Rita victims who remain in Missouri. Seven Long-Term Recovery Committees are active in Southwest Missouri, Southeast Missouri, Greater St. Louis, St. Charles/Warren/Lincoln Counties, Greater Kansas City, Boone County and Cole County. Each committee is composed of representatives from SEMA, local Emergency Management, MoVOAD, Disaster Recovery Partnership, and Interfaith Disaster Response.

State Declaration for Taum Sauk Dam Failure, December 2005:

At 5:24 a.m., December 14, 2005, the Taum Sauk Reservoir Dam owned by Ameren Electric Company of St. Louis failed. A 600-foot breach in the northwest side of the retention facility released 1.5 billion gallons of stored water into the Johnson Shut-Ins State Park in 10 minutes. The waters destroyed the park, the park superintendent's house, and swept the superintendent's family out of their house. The family members were rescued. The children were transported St. Louis hospitals. The lower reservoir was overtopped by the flow of the east fork of the Black River. As a precautionary measure, the City of Lesterville evacuated 100-150 people to higher ground.

Governor Blunt signed an Executive Order allowing state agency resources to assist local response. The State Emergency Operations Center was activated. SEMA coordinated with the Department of Public Safety's Director, Highway Patrol, Water Patrol, Fire Safety, National Guard, Department of Natural Resources Divisions of Dam Safety, Environment Emergency Response, and State Parks; Departments of Conservation, Health & Senior Services, Transportation, Social Services and Agriculture. The Salvation Army sent mobile canteens, the Red Cross operated two shelters, and the

Reynolds County Citizen Corps was activated.

Ameren continues to work with the Department of Natural Resources to restore Johnson Shut-in State Park and surrounding area. The Park was opened on a limited basis in the summer of 2006.

Missouri Receives 2 Disaster Declarations for March, April Tornadoes

Missouri received two Presidential Disaster Declarations for Tornadoes – March 11-13, 2006 and March 30-April 3, 2006. Between the two storms, 44 tornadoes touched down in Missouri. Fourteen people died, 147 were injured, 646 homes were destroyed, 3678 homes were damaged, and 1134 homes were affected. On April 12, the Missouri Department of Insurance reported insured losses totaled \$350 Million with claim information still being processed. Eleven Disaster Recovery Centers assisted 3277 people. SEMA established the Missouri Tornado Disaster Assistance Hotline. AmeriCorps processed 300 calls to the Missouri Tornado Donations line for 181 requests for help, 77 donations offers and 44 volunteer calls.

Federal Declaration for Statewide Tornadoes, March 2006: 41 Counties Approved for March 11-13 Federal Disaster Assistance

Over the weekend of March 11-13, 2006, a series of destructive tornadoes swept across Missouri. Eleven people died from the storms and 120 were injured statewide. Statewide 399 structures were destroyed and 2,837 structures were damaged. Damage Assessment Teams estimated over \$7.6 Million in Public Assistance damages.

Blunt signed three executive orders to allow the use of state agency



Governor Blunt and State Senator Engler hold Taum Sauk Dam Failure Press Conference on SEOC floor.



March 11-13, 2006 Tornado Damages resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.



March 30-April 3, 2006 Tornado damages in Pemiscot County resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.



SAVE Coalition (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) volunteer building inspectors placard damaged structures in Pemiscot County.

resources to help local governments, activate the Missouri National Guard, and to direct the Department of Natural Resources to grant debris waivers from the March 11-13 tornadoes.

President Bush approved Blunt's request for Federal Assistance. Fourteen (14) counties were approved for Individual Assistance (Individuals, Families, Businesses): Cass, Cooper, Crawford, Johnson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Mississippi, New Madrid, Newton, Phelps, Scott, Ste. Genevieve, Taney, and Vernon. Jefferson County was approved for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for emergency protective measures and debris removal.

Twenty-two (22) counties were approved for Individual Assistance and all categories of Public Assistance (Infrastructure Damages): Bates, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Cedar, Christian, Greene, Henry, Hickory, Howard, Iron, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pettis, Putnam, Randolph, Saline, St Clair, Webster and Wright. Four (4) counties were approved for all categories of Public Assistance: Bollinger, Daviess, Ray and Washington.

Federal Declaration for Southeast Missouri Tornadoes, April 2006:

On March 30 a series of storms caused damage in Andrew, Atchison, Cooper County, Holt, Marion, Monroe, and Shelby Counties. An April 3 tornado swept through Pemiscot County. There were damage reports in St. Charles, St. Louis, Ralls and Dunklin counties.

On Thursday, April 6 President Bush approved Governor Matt Blunt's request for expedited disaster assistance. Bush approved Individual Assistance for Pemiscot County and Public Assistance (Debris Removal and Emergency Protective Measures only) for Andrew, Pettis and Pemiscot Counties. The storm system was responsible for three deaths and over 60 injuries. In Pemiscot County, over 60% of Caruthersville, 100% of Braggadocio and 80% of Deering were destroyed. Major problems included restoring

drinking water, utilities, debris removal, clearing streets, shelter and housing problems.

The Governor signed executive orders for state agency assistance, the National Guard, and Department of Natural Resources waivers. All state agency peace officers were certified to work security issues in Pemiscot County.

State Tornado Response Activities: SEMA activated ten (10) SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) Coalition Volunteers who inspected 950 tornado-damaged structures in Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties. The Department of Public Safety's Missouri State Highway Patrol, Water Patrol, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Natural Resources State Parks, and the Missouri National Guard conducted security and Law Enforcement Mutual Aid. Other State Departments with a disaster response role were Health & Senior Services, Social Services, Mental Health, Agriculture, Natural Resources Environmental Emergency Response and Drinking Water, Insurance, Transportation, Revenue, Elementary and Secondary Education, Division of Fire Safety and SEMA.

Volunteer and Faith-based Disaster Response Disaster Relief Activities: assisted with damage assessments, sheltering, mass feeding (over 3000 meals were served in Pemiscot County over a two-week period), managing Tornado Assistance Hotline, chain saw debris removal, donations management, cleaning homes, tarping roofs, operating donations management, case management and long term recovery operations. Organizations included the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Southern Baptists mobile feeding, AmeriCorps, Baptist Chain Saw, 7th Day Adventists, Catholic Charities, Latter Day Saints, United Methodist Disaster Services, many local Community Emergency Response Teams, and local fire and police mutual aid.

March, April Tornado Disaster Assistance

Exceeds \$32.6 Million

As of June 14, 2006, Missouri citizens have received \$32,605,969 in federal recovery assistance from the Presidential Disaster Declarations from the severe storms, tornadoes and flooding of March 8-13, 2006, and March 30-April 3, 2006.

* \$1,988,697 approved for Housing Assistance, including lodging expense reimbursement, repair assistance and temporary rental assistance.

* \$1,495,566 approved for Other Needs Assistance i.e. personal property, vehicle losses, disaster related medical, dental and funeral expenses, moving and storage expenses, and expenses related to serious needs.

* The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) approved \$24,687,000 in low-interest disaster loans for homeowners, renters and businesses. Of this amount, \$20,923,500 was approved for home loans and \$3,763,500 was approved for business loans.

* \$22,457 disbursed in Disaster Unemployment Assistance – 33 claims were approved.

* 251 applicants requested manufactured homes. Of that number 133 households have leased units.

* \$4,412,248 in Public Assistance has been obligated to Missouri by FEMA. The PA funds will be used to reimburse local governments and agencies for eligible and documented debris removal, and emergency protective measures associated with the severe storms

*FEMA has ordered and received 227 housing units for Pemiscot County. FEMA has completed 137 site inspections. As of May 31, 2006, 90 units have been leased/set up in Pemiscot County.

A total of 3,802 Missourians applied for disaster assistance under both of Missouri's March and April Federal disaster declarations. More than 3277 individuals visited Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC).

Catastrophic Planning Initiative

The 1811-12 earthquakes destroyed the city of New Madrid, changed the Mississippi River, formed Reelfoot Lake, rang church bells in Boston and cracked sidewalks in Atlanta and Quebec. SEMA's Earthquake Program continues to maintain and enhance the State's Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex, help the 47 counties most vulnerable to a seismic event write local earthquake plans, conduct earthquake exercises, and conduct public awareness activities.

After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Governor Blunt and Department of Public Safety Director Mark James tasked SEMA and the State Agencies with enhancing the existing State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) and adding an enhanced catastrophic event (earthquake) annex. (In early 2006, the Federal Government mandated all states to write a Catastrophic Response Plan) In Missouri, the most catastrophic natural event would be an Earthquake. Planners with the State Emergency Management Agency worked diligently with State Executive Department to write a Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex and update their Departmental Response Plans. This plan is in the final stages of department review and approval. Once the Governor approves the Catastrophic Annex, it will be added to the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP).

The Catastrophic Planning Initiative: Following the Hurricane Katrina response, the Department of Public Safety and SEMA began expanding the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) to include a catastrophic event (earthquake) annex. In December 2005, the Governor met with all state department directors for an earthquake preparedness briefing. SEMA's Planning branch conducted a survey of all counties identifying their local response capabilities and pre-establishing a list of needed resources. The SEOP, other state plans and

procedures, and information on resources, logistics, shelters, donations management, priority road restoration, and evacuation.

The Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex calls for state agency auto responses. Those responses include:

- At a 4.5 magnitude or greater earthquake, the National Earthquake Information Center (U.S. Geological Survey), Golden, Colorado will notify SEMA of the seismic event. SEMA will go to a classification I emergency status. Verifications will come from other sources such as St. Louis University or University of Memphis (see Appendix 14 to this Annex).
- At a 5.0 magnitude MoDOT will conduct land based damage assessment of bridges and roadways in the impacted area.
- At a 6.5 magnitude the Civil Air Patrol will begin aerial damage assessment of roadway infrastructure in the impact area.
- At a 6.5 magnitude or greater key state departments/agencies will activate their plans for an earthquake response (i.e. aerial assessment of bridges and roads) and report to the SEOC

Looking at State Fiscal Year 2007 (July 1, 2006-June 2007):

- Governor Blunt will be given the Catastrophic Event (earthquake) Annex for approval.
- Planning templates will be developed and shared with all EMDs.
- SEMA's Training and Exercise section will conduct a series of local, regional, and state exercises to test the Catastrophic Plan.
- The Catastrophic Event Annex will be tested in conjunction with SONS 07 (Spills of National Significance) exercise June 18-22.
- The state-level exercise will be conducted at the SEOC at SEMA, tentatively in Poplar Bluff, Dexter, Sikeston and Kennett.



State Agency responders at initial catastrophic planning meeting at SEMA.



Governor Blunt receives Catastrophic Event (Earthquake) Annex briefing.



SEMA Director Ron Reynolds at a Press Conference discussing planning efforts.



Briefing Southeast Missouri EMDs, and Elected Officials.



State Representative and Missouri Seismic Safety Commission Member Billy Pat Wright with SEMO responders.

Executive Branch

SEMA Director Ronald M. Reynolds manages all SEMA operations both during and after a disaster and on day-to-day business. SEMA is a coordinating agency between local, state and federal agencies. SEMA is located within the Department of Public Safety. During a disaster, SEMA



Director Reynolds with FEMA Region VII Response official in SEOC in March.



Deputy Director Nichols in SEOC.



Partnership's Long Term Recovery Meeting.

reports disaster information directly to the Governor's Office.

The Executive branch is responsible for legislation, coordination with local and Federal governments, coordinating voluntary organizations and some state agency resources for disaster response, newsletters, news releases and public information. The Executive Branch of SEMA consists of the Director, a Principal Assistant, Public Information, a Statewide Volunteer Coordinator and clerical support.

SEMA's Director coordinates with other state agency directors on state legislation relating to emergency preparedness, earthquake issues, and floodplain management. He also monitors federal legislation. He is responsible for the day-to-day operations of SEMA, which is housed in the Department of Public Safety co-located at the Missouri Adjutant General's Headquarters on Militia Drive in Jefferson City.

The Principal Assistant to the Director supervises the various agency branches and programs. Prior to a disaster, the Executive branch works closely with the Office of Administration's Information Technology and Geographic Information System (GIS) personnel to develop maps, and visual displays for use in disaster response in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). SEMA also works with specialty products such as Floodplain Topographic and Imaging maps. These products are used to support all facets of disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation; and are shared with other State Agencies and Local governments. SEMA uses the **Arc View** Software package for mapping, but is also capable of importing information from any GIS program used across the state.

Public Information produces Earthquake, Flooding/Severe Weather/Statewide Tornado Drill, Summer Heat & Lightning, and Winter Public

Awareness Campaigns for local emergency management agencies to distribute to their media. A Quarterly SEMA newsletter, the EMD Bulletin, and news releases on SEMA programs, and disaster response activities are distributed electronically and posted to the SEMA Homepage.

The Statewide Volunteer Coordinator works with the Disaster Recovery Partnership, which maximizes public and private resources during a disaster for disaster victims. The Disaster Recovery Partnership was formed during the 1993 Floods to help all citizens recover from the floods. Not every disaster receives a Presidential Disaster Declaration to help citizens recover.

- The **Disaster Recovery Partnership** members are a combination of Missouri State Departments, Federal and Private Disaster Response Organizations. **Missouri State Departments:** Agriculture, Economic Development, Elementary and Secondary Education, Health and Senior Services, Insurance, Labor and Industrial Relations, Mental Health, Social Services, Natural Resources, Conservation, SEMA, and the Office of Administration. **Additional members:** Missouri Housing Development Commission, Missouri Community Service Commission, USDA Rural Development, Missouri National Guard, and FEMA Region VII. **Private agency members:** AmeriCorps, Missouri Baptist Disaster Relief, Church World Service, Missouri Association for Social Welfare, Missouri Legal Services Support Center, University Outreach and Extension, Salvation Army, Missouri Association for Community Action, Missouri Catholic Conference, Missouri Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster, American Red Cross, Missouri AFL-CIO, and the Missouri Interfaith Disaster Response Organization.

Administrative & Fiscal Branch

The **Administrative and Fiscal Branch** of SEMA is responsible for managing all fiscal, personnel and administrative functions of the agency. This section oversees the operating and leasing budgets, human resources, procurement, accounts payable, federal grant reporting, federal grant and contract revenue collections, maintenance of fixed asset inventory records as well as other support services such as maintaining the office supplies inventory, vehicle maintenance and scheduling, and mail distribution.

In addition to the normal administrative responsibilities during non-disaster periods, activity increases substantially during disasters. During presidential-declared disasters, the Administrative and Fiscal Branch pays reimbursement requests submitted by local and state agencies for the cost of their disaster emergency response efforts and for the repair or replacement of damaged infrastructure projects. During FY2006, Missouri had seven open and active disasters requiring the processing of disaster reimbursement claims.

Missouri took an active role in responding to hurricane victims following Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma under the **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**. This added new and unique challenges to the agency as an unprecedented number of state and local agencies submitted reimbursement claims to the section requiring a review for eligibility and submission to the respective state for reimbursement.

A compliance auditor for the Homeland Security Grant Program was added to the staff during FY2006. This position will monitor and review compliance of Homeland Security Grant sub-recipients and should prove to be a valuable asset to the agency's grant administration.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG):

The Fiscal Branch coordinates the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program.

The Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program is a financial assistance program administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The objective of EMPG is to build, sustain and enhance the operational capability of emergency management at State and Local levels of government. The intent is to provide the basis for a national capability of dealing effectively with catastrophic disasters and national security emergencies.

The EMPG program provides reimbursement not to exceed one-half (50%) to State and Local governments for allowable planning, organization, training, and exercise costs. During federal fiscal year 2006, 58 Missouri counties and 34 Missouri cities participated in the Emergency Management Performance Grant program. To request information or participation in the EMPG program, local jurisdictions may send a letter of interest to the director of SEMA.



WMD Training class.



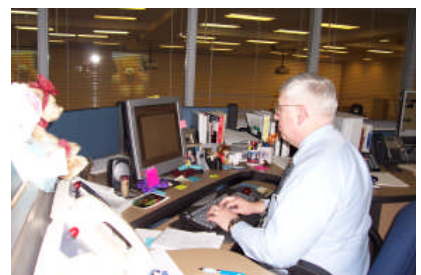
Governor Blunt and his Departmental Directors using the Governor's Conference room at the SEOC for Taum Sauk.



AmeriCorps answer disaster hotlines.



Aftermath of the March 30 tornado that destroyed many areas in Pemiscot County.



LOGISTICS: Mitigation Branch Chief and Disaster Logistics Supervisor Randy Scivner found needed supplies. The fiscal branch make sure the invoices were documented for reimbursement.

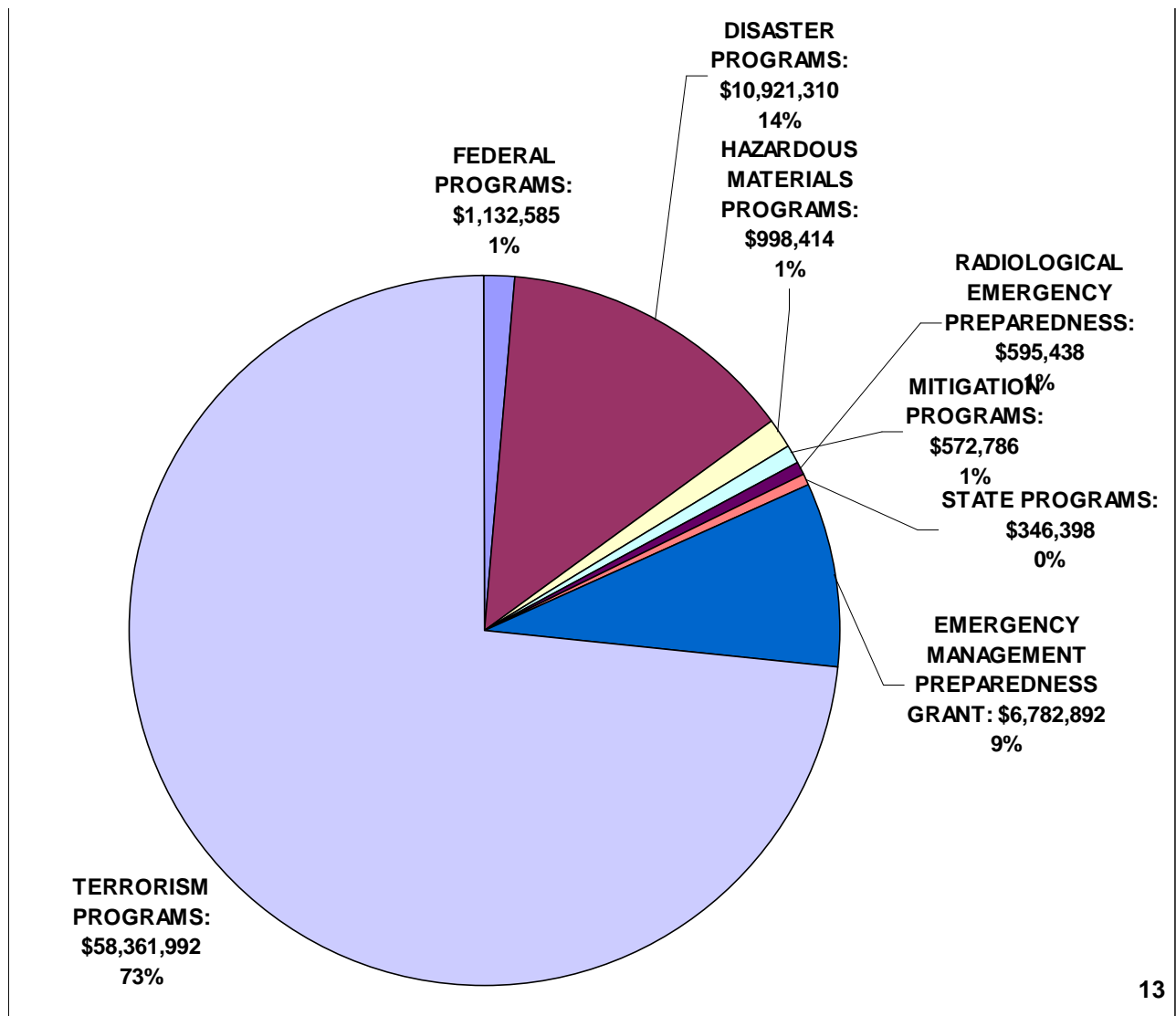
State Emergency Management Agency Funding Sources

General Revenue	\$ 6,057,150
Other Funds	\$ 1,527,214
Federal Funds	\$72,127,451
Total Funding Sources	\$79,711,815

State Emergency Management Agency Funding by Program

Homeland Security Programs	\$58,361,992
Disaster Programs	\$10,921,310
Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 6,782,892
Miscellaneous Federal Program	\$ 1,399,133
Floodplain Programs (\$1,132,585)	
Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (\$266,548)	
Missouri Emergency Response Commission	\$ 731,866
Radiological Emergency Preparedness	\$ 595,438
Mitigation Programs	\$ 572,786
Miscellaneous State Programs	\$ 346,398
Total by Program	\$79,711,815

State Fiscal Year 2006 Total Expenditures \$79,711,815



Planning & Disaster Recovery Branch

The Planning & Disaster Recovery Branch Chief is responsible for the All-Hazard Planning section and the Disaster Recovery sections of SEMA.

The Planning Section is responsible for the All-hazards Planning Program and the Statewide Area Coordinator Program. The branch provides planning guidance and assistance to state departments, agencies, and local governments developing and maintaining their operation plans addressing natural and manmade hazards. The Planners develop and maintain the State of Missouri Emergency Operations Plan and the State Hazard Analysis. The section also oversees comprehensive disaster assistance plans; standard operating guides (SOG) executing responsibilities in State plans; and state hazard assessments.

Statewide Area Coordinator Program: The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) Nine Area Coordinators (AC) are the state's liaisons to the local jurisdictions for emergency management activities. They assist the local jurisdictions in ALL aspects of emergency management including emergency operations plan development and revision, training and

exercises. Additionally, they conduct quarterly meetings for local officials to discuss emergency management and homeland security related issues. These area coordinators average approximately 850 meetings a year throughout the State. The Area Coordinator regions mirror the Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop Areas.

The Disaster Recovery Section is responsible for disaster recovery issues including the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and the Public Assistance Program. The section administers these Disaster Programs in accordance with established federal and state rules and regulations including the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44 and Public Law 93-288, as amended. Staff works with local officials to support damage assessment operations in disaster-affected jurisdictions, and help prepare the State's request for a federal declaration. Staff trains State Agency and local government personnel in disaster damage assessments, revises the State Administrative Plans for Public Assistance and the Individuals and Households Program (IHP), and conducts emergency management seminars for local elected officials. The Disaster Recovery section provides

rapid and efficient disbursement of disaster assistance funds to rebuild damaged infrastructure after a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

The Public Assistance Program provides official briefings to eligible public entities for the repair and restoration of damaged public facilities within a federally declared disaster area. Such entities include State agencies, local governments, and



Working in a Disaster Recovery Center.



Conducting damage assessments in communities.

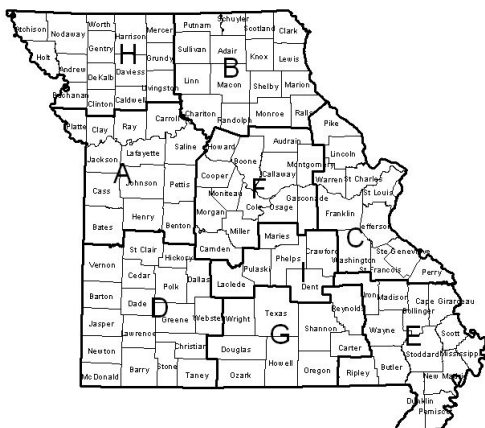


Coordinating disaster damage information.

certain private, non-profit organizations. Funding is provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in accordance with Public Law 93-288. Public assistance grants are provided on a cost-share basis, with percentages established in the State-Federal Agreement, and a federal share of no less than seventy-five (75) percent.

The Individual Assistance Program provides state and federal assistance to individuals and families for uninsured losses in a federally declared disaster, as authorized by Public Law 93-288, as amended. Depending on the type of assistance, the grants are either 75 percent federally funded and 25 percent state funded, or 100% federally funded.

Area Coordinators Map



Operations, Training & Exercise Branch

The **Operations Branch Chief** is responsible for the day-to-day operations of SEMA. Once the Governor has proclaimed a State of Emergency (SOE), the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) becomes operational. SEMA liaisons local government disaster requests for state agencies, and volunteer organizations resources.

During disaster response, the Operations branch coordinates logistics, donations management, damage assessment, emergency public information, E-Team, liaisons local requests for assistance with state agencies and volunteer organizations, and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests between states. The branch managed the SEOC in support of state agency response to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma, Taum Sauk Dam, the March Statewide Tornadoes and the March 30-April 2 Pemiscot County/Southeast Missouri Tornadoes.

During daily operations, the Operations Branch Chief supervises the following programs: Training, Exercise, Radiological Emergency Planning (REP), Radiological Instrumentation, Maintenance, and Calibration (RIMC), Communications, and the Earthquake program.

The **SEMA Duty Officer Cadre** provides 24/7 point of contact for local governments to report emergencies. During regular working hours, emergency calls are answered in the SEMA Control Room. During non-regular hours, the Duty Officer is paged by an answering service and returns calls to jurisdictions.

Operations program: Conducted the Communications Conference, and Emergency Management conference (combined over 1,200 participants). Performed three updates to E-TEAM (emergency management software program used by state agencies to manage disaster response). Conducted 13 E-TEAM training sessions for agencies. Provided technical advice to upgrade and expand

E-TEAM for a statewide license initiative. Performed three (3) technical assistance visits to local government Emergency Operations Centers, assisted with seven (7) requests for communications and EOC operations technical assistance, reviewed the Memorandum of Agreement between SEMA and Civil Air Patrol (CAP). The Branch also helped develop and implement the Tele-communicators Emergency Response Team MOU in Missouri. This is a voluntary group of professional tele-communicators who can respond to a disaster area and assist local agencies with communications support during an event.

Communications and Warning program: equipped five (5) Rapid-Response Interim Communication Vehicles with state-of-the-art radio equipment, including satellite telephones and wireless computers. All communications equipment was maintained tested and are kept at 100% readiness. Provided technical and communications support for the American Radio Relay League's Annual Field Day, the Multiple-Sclerosis 150 mile Bicycle Marathon, the University of Missouri annual Fire Training Institute's Summer Fire School, and the DESE teacher leadership academy.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP Program) works with two Nuclear Power plants that can affect Missouri Citizens. The Callaway Nuclear Power Plant can affect the citizens in parts of Callaway, Gasconade, Montgomery and Osage Counties. The Nebraska's Cooper Nuclear Station can affect the citizens of Atchison County. SEMA provides off-site planning, training and certifies to the federal authorities that the plants can provide safe and effective protective measures around these plants in case of a potential nuclear accident, such as Three Mile Island. The two Nuclear Power Plants pay the Section Chief, Instrument Technician and support service salaries. SEMA, the Nuclear Power Plants, and the Local

Response Organizations are required to participate in annual exercises to test the radiological emergency response plans, identify shortcomings and revise those plans to be more effective. The exercises are graded by FEMA, and reports are provided to the responders. The Callaway graded exercise was held May 4, 2005 and the Cooper graded exercise was held July 19, 2006. Non-graded exercises are held in the off year. Callaway Power Plant conducted the first Nuclear Power Plant National Security exercise on March 1, 2006. All four counties and the State Emergency Operations Center played this exercise.

REP tracks shipments of radiological isotopes (low-level waste, spent nuclear fuel, or DOE cleanup projects). During the year, there were two high level shipments transported on Missouri Highways, along with one spent nuclear fuel. DOE's clean up program shipped over 2,500 truck shipments from Fernald, Ohio to Texas. DOE has also shipped over 50 railroad trains of radioactive "dirt" from Ohio to Enviro-Care of Salt Lake City. The DOE cleanup program was scheduled to conclude in June/July 2006, but additional material was discovered and monthly train shipments continue. It should be noted that with all these shipments, only one accident occurred and no release of radiation endangered Missouri citizens. With all these shipments, the REP program trained over 500 first responders along the shipment routes in the last two years. Combined with the nuclear power plant annual training requirement for responders, REP trained up to 900 responders per year.

Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) Audit Program: Under an agreement reached in June 2000, SEMA provides radiation safety consulting services to MoDOT in its use of radioactive materials found in portable nuclear gauges. These gauges are used by MoDOT to test materials at constructions sites for density and hydrogen content. The US Nuclear

Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulates the nuclear gauges use and storage. Some of the conditions imposed by the NRC on MoDOT require the Department to ensure gauge operators are trained in radiation safety and that MoDOT conducts reviews of its safety program on periodic basis (at least annually). SEMA provides MoDOT with annual gauge operator classes at each of the 10 MoDOT Districts. SEMA conducts safety audits at 10 of MoDOT's 40+ storage locations each year. SEMA conducts a 16-hour radiation safety conference for the Assistant Radiation Safety Officers from MoDOT who provide direct supervision over the safety program. Finally, SEMA provides each storage location with a radiation detection meter (CDV-700) that is calibrated and exchanged on an annual basis. Over the past year, SEMA fulfilled all obligations to MoDOT under terms of the agreement, with very favorable feedback from MoDOT officials.

Radiological Maintenance and Instrument Calibration program: maintains the CDV-700 Geiger counters used by Civil Defense since the 1950's. The equipment is used to detect gamma and beta radiation and measure gamma radiation. The kits used by the two Nuclear Power Plant Counties (Atchison, Callaway, Gasconade, Montgomery and Osage) are "pancake probes" to detect gamma and beta radiation in an expedited manner. These upgrades were completed early this fiscal year. The shop calibrates the Canberra Ultra-Radiacs (area radiation detection instruments) for the Regional Homeland Security Response Teams and several state agencies. The radiation shop has calibrated (kit exchanged) 285 kits. The received 424 old shelter kits that needed to be returned to State custody. They issued 34 new first responder kits to jurisdictions that requested them. In addition, the technician calibrated 124 Ultra-Radiacs saving the State of Missouri over \$8,500.00 dollars in calibration costs.

Training and Exercise Program: provides quality professional

development training to all emergency response disciplines and jurisdictions. While SEMA training does address various specific skills needed effectively provide protection and care for our citizens, such as mass care and sheltering, much of it relates to large scale emergency and disaster response, focusing on the "big picture" and how the individual response disciplines, jurisdictions and levels of government function in an integrated manner to enhance public safety. **SEMA's**

Training Program conducted a total of 703 courses for 18,318 students: 548 NIMS/ICS Courses for 14,592 students; 155 SEMA Courses for 3,726 students.

The Exercise Program staff provides expertise in the design, execution and evaluation of exercises for both local jurisdictions and state government. It is through the exercise program that weaknesses in our emergency or disaster plans are identified and corrected. It is through this cycle of planning, training, exercising, and correcting plans that we gain the necessary confidence in our emergency management system to effectively coordinate disaster response for our citizens. **SEMA's Exercise Program conducted 207 exercises with 5,129 participants:** Three (3) State Level Exercises with 165 participants; Six (6) WMD/Terrorism Exercises with 210 participants; 33 HSRT Exercises with 1,980 participants; 103 Local EMPG Exercises with 1,854 participants; Eight (8) Local EMPG/LEPC Exercises with 400 participants; and Eight (8) REP exercises with 520 participants.

The Earthquake Program conducted the Earthquake Week February 1-7, 2006. Events included an Earthquake Business Seminar in St. Louis, a Missouri Seismic Safety Meeting, a CUSEC geologist meeting, exhibits at the St. Louis Science Center, and Cape Girardeau's Mall, Town Hall Meetings in Caruthersville, and Sikeston, and a Teacher's Earthquake Workshop with the Department of Natural Resources. Throughout the year the Earthquake program conducts training for the Structural Assessment



SEMA Operations Cell during the Graded Nuclear Power Plant exercise.



Joint Information Center on the SEOC floor during an exercise.



SEOC Responders to the SEOC from the Missouri Highway Patrol and the Water Patrol.



DPS Director Mark James interacts with both Fire Safety and the Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) during a state level exercise.

and Visual Evaluation (SAVE) Coalition (trained, re-certified 57 inspectors). There are currently 824 SAVE inspectors (all volunteers) in Missouri. SEMA distributed 380 earthquake brochures, fact sheets, ATC-20 manuals, 61 sets of the Earthquake 101 presentation, and distributed CDs statewide to 465 local Emergency Management Directors and teachers. This represents about 150,000 pieces of information given to citizens. The



Earthquake Awareness 2006 in Cape.



HRST Exercise sets up decontamination tent.



SEMA's Exercise Officers with Mo Homeland Security Coordinator

program manager supports the SAVE Coalition and the Missouri Seismic Safety Commission

Earthquake Preparedness

Enabling Legislation:

* RSMo 319, Sections 319.200 - 319.207 apply to villages, towns, cities and counties which can be expected to experience an intensity of ground shaking equivalent to Modified Mercalli of VII or above from an earthquake occurring along the New Madrid Fault with a potential magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter Scale as identified by the State Geologist and the U.S. Geological Survey, notwithstanding any laws to the contrary. Section 319.207 covers the effects of noncompliance on eligibility for state aid, assistance, grants, loans, etc.

* RSMo 319.203. 1. The provisions of sections 319.200 to 319.207 all leases for state building must meet seismic codes.

* RSMo 44.225 - 44.237 Establishes the Missouri Seismic Safety Commission to make recommendations on Earthquake Preparedness to the Governor and the Missouri Legislature.

* RSMo 44.023 Establishes The SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) Coalition whereby volunteer architects and engineers registered under Chapter 327, RSMo, and construction contractors, equipment dealers and other owners and operators of construction equipment may volunteer the use of their services and equipment for up to three days for post-disaster building assessments when activated by SEMA

* RSMo 160.451, RSMo 160.453, RSMo 160.455, and RSMo 160.457 outline Earthquake Emergency Procedures for schools.

The SAVE (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation)

Coalition: are trained volunteers who conduct rapid post-disaster building inspections in exchange for three days of state immunity. In State FY06, the 13 inspectors conducted operations in Pemiscot and portions of Dunklin Counties. **SAVE Board Officers** are: Chairman David Weber S.E., Jeffrey L. Fouse P.E., Richard H. Frueh P.E., John Waggoner, Dr. Kevin Truman, James A.

Taylor P.E., S.E., Benjamin Ross P.E., Thomas B. Ellis, Ed Austin, Michael J. Griffin P.E., Joseph E. Randazzo, and Dennis Kidwell P.E.

Missouri Seismic Safety

Commission was created by to advise the Governor and the State Legislature on earthquake preparedness activities and to provide earthquake outreach to citizens. **MSSC Members** are: Chairman Susan Green (Emergency Management), Michael Marx (Public Utilities), Mark A. Hasheider (Fire), Daniel Abbott (Mechanical Engineering), Kenneth Berry (Soils Engineering), Jeffrey N. Garnatz (Insurance), Dr. Phillip L. Gould P.E. (Electrical Engineering), Dr. Gregory L. Hempen P.E. R.G (Planning), Dr. Robert B. Hermann (Seismology), Charles "Drew" Juden III (Local Government), Donald D. Landon (American Red Cross), Senator Rob Mayer, Theodore Pruess P.E. (Structural Engineering), Thomas C. Roeseler (Business), Dr. Jonathan "David" Rogers (Geology), Representative Billy Pat Wright, and vacancy for Architecture.

The 911 Oversight

Committee is an advisory board on 911 regulations. The Operations Branch provides administrative support to the 911 Oversight Committee for quarterly meetings and assisted with filling vacant committee seats. The **911 Oversight Committee Members** are: Chairman Mark James (Director DPS), R. D. Porter (MONENA), Roger D. Young (Counties), James R. "Bob" Asahi (Telephone Company greater than 100,000 lines), Gregory S. Ballentine (First Class Counties), Peggy D. Hulett (Emergency Medical Services), Carol Ann Freeman (Second, Third & Fourth Class Counties), Samuel M. Coryell (Public Member), David J. Jones (Health Care), Franklin county Sheriff Gary F. Toelke, St. Louis City Fire Chief Sherman George, Belton Police Chief James R. Person, Barbara Gulick (APCO), Randle Stephen Jotte, M.D. (Emergency Care Physicians), John T. Wade (Telephone Company less than 100,000 lines), and Lin Appling (PSC).

Mitigation & Floodplain Management Branch

The Mitigation and Floodplain Management Branch chief supervises the State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Federal Pre-disaster and Post-disaster Mitigation Projects, writing the State of Missouri's and County Hazard Mitigation Plans. The branch chief also supervises Missouri's Floodplain Management section. This section conducts both routine and post-disaster Community Assistance Visits (CAVs), helps communities comply with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and provides training to local Floodplain Managers, Real Estate, Insurance, Local Officials, Surveyors and Building Inspectors.

Mitigation Activities

Staff trained 38 potential Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive (PDM-C) grant sub-applicants on E-grants/Benefit-Cost Analysis. Staff hosted and participated in a PDM-C grant "Mentoring Workshop." The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) attended meetings hosted by the Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC), Spills of National Significance (SONS), Mitigation Assessment Team (MAT) briefing for Hurricane Katrina in Mississippi response. The SHMO also attended FEMA and NEMA Mitigation workshops in Kansas City, Bothell, WA, Colorado Springs, and Baton Rouge.

Mitigation Grants Awarded during State FY'06 2005 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Federal Grant for \$33,870:

- **Elevation Project** in Jefferson County (to be completed February 2007)

2005 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Federal Grant for \$19,357,105.31 for the following projects:

- **Bank Stabilization Projects** in Boone County at Jemerson Creek and Smith Hatchery;

- **Buyout Projects** for Cities of Brentwood and Houston

- **Community Saferoom Projects** for Clay County - Camp Branch, Clay County - Paradise Pointe, Collin, Junction Hill School District, Linn Technical College, five Metro Community College campuses (Blue River, BTC, Longview, Maplewood, and Penn Valley) Pierce City R-IV Schools, West Plains R-VII Schools, and Willow Springs R-4 Schools;

- **Bury Utility Lines Project** (3rd project to complete buried lines) for Independence P&L;

- **Low Water Crossing Projects** in Seymour Special Road District and Webster County;

- **Bridge Project** for Sullivan County;

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Projects** for the MARC, the University of Missouri – Rolla, Nodaway County, Barton County, and the State Plan Update; and

- **Reports on State Project Closeouts**

2006 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Federal Grants for \$278,200:

- **Buyout Projects** for Poplar Bluff, and Greene County.

Executed Contracts for Mitigation Grants:

- **Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Commission** staff to write Final Performance (closeout) Reports for nine (9) projects totaling \$1,928,111 from Disaster 1403 (2002 Ice Storm). The contract will be extended to prepare remaining Final Performance reports for projects under Disaster 1412, and Pre-Disaster Mitigation projects.

- **Completed Project** pending closeouts for 23 projects from various



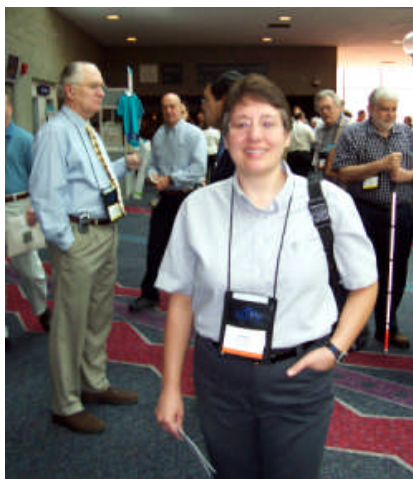
EMAC: Missouri's Floodplain Managers and State Hazard Mitigation Office conducted Community Assistance Visits (CAVs) in Mississippi after Katrina.



Floodplain CAV in Pemiscot County after the March 30-April 1 tornados and flooding.



The SAVE Coalition (Structural Assessment Visual Evaluation) volunteer post disaster building inspectors set up operations at the Caruthersville FD.



SEMA's State Hazard Mitigation Officer at a National Meeting.



Dedication Ceremonies for a School Community Safe Room.



Missouri Assn of Floodplain and Stormwater Managers Board of Directors.

disasters totaling an estimated \$10,770,916.

- **Working on Eight (8) Projects** (not including the May 2006 Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Flood Mitigation Assistance projects) totaling an estimated \$2,022,155.

- **Renewed Mitigation Services Contract** with AMEC engineering firm to complete update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- **Contracted with Missouri's Association of Council of Governments** and member Regional Planning Commissions to complete, and review of local hazard mitigation plans. SEMA exceeded their goal of reviewing 10% of local plans on a quarterly basis. This includes 53 completed Hazard Mitigation Plans (approved by FEMA) covering 349 villages/cities for a total of 94 Hazard Mitigation Plans completed and approved by FEMA. This includes 91 county Hazard Mitigation Plans and three (3) city Hazard Mitigation Plans.

- **SEMA updated all local community grant management guidebooks** in anticipation of forthcoming Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant awards. Mitigation staff updated Grant Management Community Guidebooks for Disaster Resistant University Planning and Tornado Saferooms. Developed new books to address administration of grants for non-Saferoom construction projects (i.e., low water crossings, bridges, culverts etc.)

Floodplain Management Activities

Fourteen (14) Counties (and all jurisdictions located within the county) received new Flood Hazard Maps during State Fiscal Year '05. The 14 counties were: Macon, Jasper, Oregon, Iron, Dade, Osage, Jefferson, Cass, Jackson, Taney County, Linn, Cole, Barry, and Caldwell.

SEMA helped the newly mapped communities comply with the National Flood Insurance Program rules including adopting new floodplain ordinance amendments or ordinances

needed to continue participating in the NFIP.

Missouri sent four (4) staff members to Mississippi following Hurricane Katrina to help with Community Assistance Visits and Mitigation projects

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Facts:

- 590 Missouri Counties and Communities participate in the NFIP.
- 138 Missouri communities have been mapped and identified with flood hazard areas but DO NOT participate in the NFIP.
- State FY'05 eight new Missouri communities joined the NFIP.
- Because of the number of Disasters in State FY'05 conducted: Seven (7) NFIP Community Assistance Visits (CAVs); three (3) NFIP Community Program Assistance Visits; five (5) informal meetings to join the NFIP with Non-Participating Community Visits; and 14 Post Disaster NFIP Visits

NFIP Training Activities Conducted:

- Nine (9) NFIP classes for 481 insurance agents, land surveyors, real estate agents, real estate appraisers, and building code officials.
- Three (3) Advanced NFIP Workshops for 89 local officials and NFIP administrators for the program
- Two (2) Substantial Damage Workshops for 35 local officials and NFIP administrators
- Three (3) Letter of Map Change Workshops for 64 engineers, surveyors and local officials.
- Missouri conducted three (3) Certified Floodplain Managers (CFM) exams, which certified 16 new CFMs. Missouri has 79 CFMs.
- Hosted the Missouri Assn of Floodplain and Storm Water Managers Assn; and attended the National Association of State Floodplain Managers Conference.

Homeland Security Grants Management Branch

The Homeland Security Grants Branch is responsible for all active Homeland Security Grants Management Programs (FY2003, Part II through FY2006). The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) integrates the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), the Citizen Corps Program (CCP), and the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Program Grants into a single grant program. The Governor designated State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) as the State Administrative Agency (SAA) to apply for and administer the funds under HSGP. The SAA administers the program at the direction of the Missouri Homeland Security Advisory Council. The Branch is also responsible for the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP), the Transit Grant Program, the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP), and the Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) Program.

The Federal Homeland Security funds are provided through the Dept. of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Grants and Training (G&T) to Missouri Homeland Security. According to Federal guidelines, all jurisdictions receiving the homeland security grants must spend their funds on "approved equipment" from a federal list. Then those expenditures are "reimbursed" once paid invoices are submitted to SEMA.

State Homeland Security Program (SHSP): is a core homeland security assistance program that provides funds to build capabilities at the State and local levels through planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities and to implement the goals and objectives included in Homeland Security Strategies. The program continues to focus on enhancing capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, or recover

from CBRNE, agriculture, and cyber terrorism incidents. However, in light of new national planning priorities, the allowable scope of SHSP activities include catastrophic events, provided that these activities also build capabilities that relate to terrorism.

Interoperable Communications Grant Program (ICGP):

The Homeland Security Advisory Committee allotted \$5.35 million for local Interoperable Communications grants. SEMA received 343 grant applications receiving over \$21.7 Million. A peer review applicant committee narrowed the interoperable communications grants to approximately \$8.9 million. It was determined that all agencies with a score of 48.6 or higher could be funded using the available funds. This was the funding solution used to **award the \$5.35 million set aside for this program to 159 jurisdictions.** The review panel members were experts in Emergency Management Interoperable Communications, particularly in the field of Public Safety Communications. The panel viewed, evaluated and scored all eligible applications on March 6-9, 2006. The awards were made in May 2006.

Regionalization Program: In December 2005, Missouri began establishing Statewide Regionalization by dividing the State along the pre-established Highway Patrol Troop lines into nine (9) regions. Each Regional Oversight Committee determines the most effective way to utilize the Homeland Security funds in their specific region. These oversight committees also will provide input and insight to the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council.

The Committee membership consists of one (1) representative from Emergency Management Director, Fire Chief, Police Chief, Sheriff, 911, Emergency Medical Services, Volunteer Organizations, Homeland Security



Governor Blunt kicks off National Preparedness Month Activities on the Capitol grounds.



SEMA provided educational preparedness displays for school children and citizens.



Missouri Highway Patrol displays equipment purchased with Homeland Security grants.



Homeland Security Response Team exercise in Rolla, March 2006.



Homeland Security grants purchased items for state and local first responders, such as the bomb unit for the Missouri State Highway Patrol.



After the equipment is issued and the training is conducted, first responders with Homeland Security Response Teams participate in exercises.

Response Team, County Commissioner, Mayor, Private Industry/Public Utility, Public Works, and County Health. A Regional Planning Commission provides staff assistance to the Oversight Committees. Missouri state agencies are non-voting Ex-Officio members.

Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI): The Department of Homeland Security's Office for Domestic Preparedness (DHS ODP) sponsors the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) to enhance the ability of urban areas to prevent, deter, respond to, and recover from threats and incidents of terrorism. The program encourages urban areas to employ regional approaches to overall preparedness. The State of Missouri supports Urban Area grants in Kansas City and St. Louis. Both Urban areas utilize a representative system of committees and subcommittees consisting of subject matter experts, first responders, and officials from across the region, providing input, expertise and guidance for a multitude of complex projects.

The **Kansas City UASI** includes Kansas City, Platte, Ray, Cass and Clay counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Johnson County in Kansas. The Kansas City region received approximately \$31 million in Federal Fiscal Years 2003, 2004 and 2005, and an additional \$8.7 million in 2006. Current projects for the KC UASI:

- Development of Regional MMRS Plan, Regional Mass Casualty Incident Plan, Regional Interoperability Plan and the Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan.
- Electronic Patient Tracking System.
- Creation of the Kansas City Regional TEW, basing information on a multi-disciplinary team and large, robust search capability.
- Design and deployment of a Metropolitan Emergency Information System, involving over 40 agencies sharing data on personnel assets, plans

and protocols.

- Medical communications radio system, allowing ambulances to communicate with the region's 26 hospitals.

- The Metropolitan Personnel Accountability Security System (PASS) allowing first responder agencies to identify and track personnel and equipment at incident scenes, and to control access at the perimeter of large-scale events.

- Utilization of WebEOC crisis management software to provide web-based communications enhancing response and recovery of an event.

- Development of a 150-member Medical Reserve Corps.

- Planning and training development for specialized technical rescue teams, in collaboration with SEMA and St. Louis.

The **St. Louis UASI** includes St. Louis City, St. Charles, Jefferson, Franklin and St. Louis counties in Missouri and Monroe, Madison and St. Clair counties in Illinois. The St. Louis region received approximately \$27 million in Federal Fiscal Years 2003, 2004 and 2005, and an additional \$ 8.7 million in 2006. Current projects for the St. Louis UASI include:

- Development of a Regional Emergency Coordination Plan, including interoperable equipping of Regional Response Teams.

- Development of a Virtual Emergency Operations Center.

- Emergency Patient Tracking system.

- Regional Universal Identification system for First Responders.

- Enhancing region's Interoperable Communications capabilities.

- Enhancement of MedComm, a communication center linking hospitals, emergency medical services, public health departments and emergency operations centers

- Development of public education messages.

- Flu planning and adoption of Mutual Aid Agreement among 45 area

hospitals to share resources during critical incidents.

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP): The Federal FY05 LETPP provides law enforcement communities with enhanced capabilities for detecting, deterring, disrupting, and preventing acts of terrorism. Missouri used the FY2005 LETPP funding to purchase “Live Scan” finger printing system (electronic scanning of fingerprints) for 125 jurisdictions identified by the Sheriffs Assn and the Missouri Police Chiefs Assn. The program requires recipients to assume all yearly maintenance costs for the system. SEMA and DPS have worked with the Missouri Office of Administration’s Procurement office to obtain a contract for the “Live Scan” system and maintenance. A contract at the state level for the bulk purchase saved a considerable amount of money. Savings will allow Missouri to purchase more units for additional jurisdictions.

Establishing A Fusion Center: State department law enforcement agencies used their homeland security funds for start-up of the Fusion Center, to purchase communications equipment and an intervention vehicle.

Citizen Council/CERT Program: The State of Missouri awarded Federal Fiscal Year 2005 Citizen Corps Funds to thirty-one (31) local Councils, and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training grants to thirty-five (35) jurisdictions. Kansas City and St. Louis provide regional training programs. In September 2005, Governor Blunt kicked off Missouri’s National Preparedness Month Activities featuring Citizen Councils, CERT teams, HSRT teams at the Capitol complex in Jefferson City.

The Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP): is part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection Grant Program. It funds buffer zone plans

outside the perimeter of critical infrastructure/ key resource sites. In FY05, the state of Missouri was awarded \$2.5 million in BZPP funds to support 50 sites throughout the state at approximately \$50,000 each.

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS): In FY05, the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) grant program was reorganized under the Homeland Security Grant Program falling under the oversight of SEMA. Both Kansas City and St. Louis UASIs support MMRS. Both UASIs are currently spending their FY05 funds (\$227,592 per city) to meet eight different Capability Focus Areas.

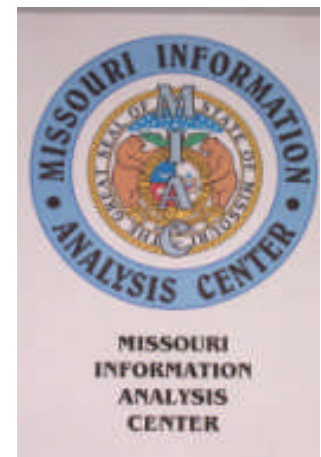
Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP): allows smaller jurisdictions Emergency responder agencies to acquire specialized commercial equipment through a direct transfer program administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Preparedness Directorate’s Office of Grants and Training (G&T). Law enforcement agencies and other emergency responder agencies are eligible to receive selected equipment items and systems, together with training assistance. Targets such as pipelines and nuclear power plants are often located in smaller jurisdictions.

Transit Grant Program: the St. Louis Metro Bi-State received a Federal FY05 \$700,000 grant to fund a Mobile Command Center and Closed Circuit cameras for some of the light-rail vehicles.

Homeland Defense Reuse (HDER) Program: The Homeland Defense Reuse (HDER) Program is available to provide surplus radiological detection instrumentation and other equipment as well as training and long-term technical support, to emergency responder agencies to enhance their homeland security capabilities. This grant is open to all first responders.



CERT (Community Emergency Response Teams) gives citizens the skills to survive a disaster and help their friends, neighbors and communities.



Missouri established the “Fusion” Center or MIAC with federal homeland security funds.



First responders receive equipment and training in WMD classes provided by SEMA.

Missouri Emergency Response Commission



“The mission of the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) is to protect public health and the environment by assisting communities with chemical incident prevention, preparedness, response and recovery; and by receiving, processing and reporting on chemical information received under the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).” The MERC is co-located with SEMA.

Enabling Legislation: The following state and federal statutes govern the MERC’s role and responsibilities for EPCRA regarding establishing Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), business chemical reporting requirements and fees, and first responder training requirements:

- 11 CSR 10-11.210 through 11 CSR 10-11.250 (Organization of the MERC, Definitions, Notification of Chemical Releases, Reporting Procedures and Hazardous Chemical Fees)

- 292 MoRS Chapter 292 (Health & Safety of Employees)

- Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Ch 1, Part 110 (Hazardous Materials, Public Sector Training and Planning Grants)

The MERC Staff works with Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) in all 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. The MERC offers advice

to LEPCs seeking local chemical reporting compliance, and on First Responder training issues. The staff provides practical information, and training for Cameo-Marplot, Chemical Spills Response, Small Fuel Spills, Propane Safety, and Transcaer. The MERC also distributes thousands of copies of the Emergency Response Guidebook (and changes) to every Missouri first responder.

Tier II Reports & Fee Distribution for State FY’06

In State FY’06, the MERC Received 7,159 Tier II Reports (564 mailed, and 6,594 electronic reports). The MERC prepares clear and concise instructions in Tier II reporting compliance packets for businesses reporting chemical and hazardous materials manufacture, storage, and sales. Examples of businesses are chemical manufacturing operations, agriculture chemical businesses, or gas stations.

The chemical information in the Tier II Reports is sent to the appropriate LEPC. The information is critical for first responders to know not only the types of chemicals but also the location of the chemicals within a business if there is a Hazardous Materials (HAZ-MAT) incident

Based on the information in the Tier II Report, a fee is collected from businesses. A percentage of the fee is sent to LEPCs to train first responders.

Grants/Fees Distributed to LEPCs for Training for State FY’06

The MERC helped provide Hazardous Materials training for more than 3,500 Missouri first responders.

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP), a Federal Grant: **\$199,911.00**

Chemical Emergency Preparedness Fund (CEPF) collected from Tier II reports totaled **\$706,698.50**

- 65% or \$459,354.03 CEPF fees distributed to LEPCs
- 10% or \$ 70,669.84 CEPF fees distributed to Division of Fire Safety
- 25% or \$176,674.63 CEPF fees distributed to MERC for administration/salaries.

The MERC Commission Members

As of October 20, 2006

Chairman James “Brad” Willett (Industry), Pattonville/Bridgeton Terrace Fire Dept Chief Robert S. Arnold, Kansas City Police Chief James D. Corwin, Cape Girardeau Presiding Commissioner Gerald W. Jones (Local Government), Chester A. Culley of Environmental Quality & Hazardous Materials Kansas City Southern Railway Co. (Transporter of Hazardous Chemicals), Mrs. Diana G. Fendya, R.N., M.S.N. of National Resource Center for Health Programs and Strategies (General Public), Missouri Senator John Griesheimer, Missouri Senator Rita Heard Days, Missouri Representative Kenny Jones, Missouri Representative Michael Parson, SEMA Director Ronald Reynolds (Department of Public Safety), and Director Environmental Services Program Alan Reinkemeyer (Department of Natural Resources). There are currently two vacancies representing the Department of Health & Senior Services and the Department of Transportation

The MERC’s homepage is: <http://sema.dps.mo.gov/mercc.htm>

Quick Guide to Disaster Assistance

Disaster Steps

1. Local Response: All disasters begin with a local response. Citizens should report uninsured private property damages to their local Emergency Management Director (EMD) or Elected officials.

2. Local Government Requests Assistance: If the local response capabilities are overwhelmed, the Local Elected Officials may request assistance, and send damage information to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

3. State Emergency Declaration: Based on information provided by SEMA, the Governor may issue an Executive Order for a State of Emergency for specific counties. The executive order allows state agency resources to assist local governments in the disaster response.

4. Joint Damage Assessments: The Governor may request a Federal/State Joint Damage Assessment. The Joint Damage Assessment Team is composed of SEMA, FEMA, and SBA officials who tour damaged areas with local officials. This information is collected and analyzed, and submitted to the Governor.

5. Requesting a Presidential Disaster Declaration: If the Governor asks the President for a Major Disaster Declaration, the request is submitted through FEMA Region VII in Kansas City. The President makes the decision on the Governor's request.

Federal and Presidential Disaster Assistance

Different Types of Federal Disaster Assistance: If the Governor's formal disaster request is approved, there are several types of disaster assistance.

The Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration: the Small Business Administration Declaration can help households and businesses with low-interest loans.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Disaster Declaration: helps farmers and agricultural producers recover from an agricultural or natural disaster. Applicants work with their local Farm Service Agency on the application process.

President's Disaster Declaration: A Presidential disaster declaration makes assistance available to individuals & families, businesses, political jurisdictions, and/or certain private non-profit organizations (depending on the type of disaster declaration received) located in declared jurisdictions that suffered eligible disaster related damages.

Emergency Disaster Assistance: helps declared cities and counties with emergency protective services directly related to eligible emergency protective measures, and debris removal from public property and public rights of way.

Individual Assistance: helps individuals and households in declared counties begin the recovery process after a disaster. Individual Assistance Programs include Temporary Housing, Emergency Living Expenses, Individuals & Households Program, Minimum Essential Repairs, Disaster Unemployment, and other programs. The first step is to call the FEMA telephone registration 800 number. The second step is to complete a Small Business Administration low-interest disaster loans application. If a Family does not qualify for an SBA loan, they may receive help from the Individuals and Households Program.

Public Assistance: helps local, county, and state governments in declared counties with disaster related emergency services, or to repair or replace damaged infrastructure. Public Assistance is divided into different types and categories: Emergency Work or Permanent Work. Emergency Work includes debris removal and emergency protective services. Permanent Work categories include: Roads and Bridges, Water Control Facilities, Buildings and Equipment, Utilities, and Parks, Recreational Facilities and Other Items.